Amendments to the Specification:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 1:

With the proper allocation of wavelengths, a new receiver is simply added to the optical network. The wavelength filters are arranged so that for any pair of filters considered, a wavelength filter which first receives signals from the coupler 61 diverts signals at one or more predetermined wavelengths to its receiver and transmits signals at wavelengths other than the predetermined wavelengths to the second wavelength filter. The second wavelength filter diverts the transmitted signals at at least one or more wavelengths to its receiver. For example, this relationship holds true for the three exemplary filters of Fig. ~~6~~5. The first filter 66A might be a low-pass filter to divert all signals above a predetermined wavelength λ_1 to a receiver. The second filter 66B is a low–pass filter to divert signals above a second wavelength λ_2 longer than λ_1 and the third filter 66C is a filter to divert signals above a third wavelength λ_3 longer than λ_2. Alternatively, the filters 66A-66C can be high-pass filters with a corresponding reversal of relationships among the filters 66A-66C, or bandpass filters with increasingly narrow bands. Special filters are not required; conventional OADM (Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer) filters may be used advantageously.